



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 8, 1912.

HEARST AND THE PRESSMEN.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

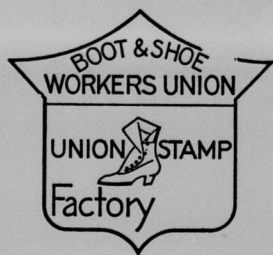
HIRING NON-UNION MEN AN EVIL.

GASOLINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

MAN OR MACHINE—WHICH?

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1912.

No. 39

HEARST AND THE PRESSMEN

The following communication to the San Francisco Labor Council was read last Friday night and ordered printed in the "Labor Clarion":

"Report of Chicago Federation of Labor Executive Board to regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor held Sunday, October 6, 1912, 2 p. m., and which report was adopted and concurred in, and ordered forwarded to all State and city central bodies under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, with the request that they indorse our action wherever Hearst papers are printed and circulated. The report is as follows:

"In the matter of placing the Hearst newspapers, the 'Morning Examiner' and the 'Evening American,' on the unfair list, and which matter was referred by the grievance committee to the executive board, the board reports having delayed its final report from time to time upon the request of the interested unions involved who thought there was a possibility of a settlement.

"In compliance with the usual procedure, President Fitzpatrick called upon Mr. Cary, secretary of the Publishers' Association, and requested a conference with the sub-committee of the Newspaper Publishers' Association to meet with the executive board to try to adjust the grievances of the Pressmen's Union with the Hearst newspapers before placing them on the unfair list, to which Mr. Cary replied that he would place the matter before the Publishers' Association and give their reply thereto three or four days later, after which time President Fitzpatrick again called on Mr. Cary and was informed that the Publishers' Association refused to go into the matter, claiming the pressmen had gone out on strike in violation of their contract, and therefore had no further relations with the newspapers. President Fitzpatrick claimed that it was a lock-out and not a strike, and offered to submit that question to arbitration, to which Mr. Cary again replied that there was no use to waste any further time, that the publishers would maintain it was a strike. As a final proposition Mr. Fitzpatrick then replied, in behalf of the Chicago Federation of Labor, that he would submit all questions involved between the publishers and the union to arbitration. This latter proposition was also rejected by Mr. Cary.

"The board, therefore, reports after delaying matters time and time again, of attempting every possible way conceivable of trying to have the controversy settled or considered in some manner, and as having been unsuccessful.

"The charge made by the Publishers' Association that the pressmen violated a contract or went out on strike is absolutely not substantiated with facts.

"The facts of the beginning of the lockout of the pressmen are these:

"The Hearst newspapers signed their second contract with the Chicago Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 on the 25th day of May, 1905, for a term of five years ending May 24, 1910. On the expiration of this contract Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 asked a renewal of the same, with an increase in the wage scale. After considerable delay the matter was referred to a board of arbitration, the arbitration board meeting during the month of July, 1911, or fourteen months after the expiration of the local contract. The award was issued August 10, 1911, and the conditions in this award were to be in full force and effect until the expiration of the international arbitration agreement between the Hearst newspapers of the city of Chicago and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which expired on May 1, 1912, and with it the reward referred to under its provisions, thus leaving the pressmen with no agreement with the Hearst papers of the city of Chicago.

"Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 held a separate agreement with the local Newspaper Publishers' Association, for the Chicago 'Tribune,' 'Record-Herald,' 'Daily News,' 'Journal' and 'Post,' this agreement being independent and separate from the one held with the 'American' and 'Examiner' that expired on May 1, 1912. The agreement with the association contained a clause providing that it should be in full force and effect from

January 28, 1907, to January 28, 1912, and from year to year thereafter until either party should give the other notice in writing of its intention to terminate it, which notice must be delivered by one party to the other not less than sixty (60) days before the 28th day of January in the year 1912, or in any succeeding year, and under which notice so delivered sixty days in advance, the termination of the agreement could be made effective only as on the 28th day of January, 1912, or the 28th day of January in any succeeding year. This notice was not given by either party as provided in the agreement; therefore, the contract with the Publishers' Association was yet in force and effect.

"At midnight April 30th, or at one minute after twelve, May 1, 1912, the Chicago 'Examiner' and 'American' posted in their pressroom notice to the effect that their contract with the Web Pressmen's Union having expired, that they now elected to come under the contract existing between Chicago Newspaper Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 and the Chicago Local of the A. N. P. A., and agreed to assume all obligations and to enjoy all rights of said contract.

"To this notice officers of Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 objected on the ground that no contract could be made or any party come under conditions of a contract now in existence without the consent of both parties to the said contract and that the officers of No. 7 would not permit the 'American' and 'Examiner' to come under said contract without the consent of their organization at regular session. However, after considerable discussion of the matter, rather than precipitate trouble, the officers agreed to waive that provision temporarily and take up any differences that might exist on the following day, or May 2d, with a view of adjusting them.

"At 8:30 o'clock on the night of May 1st, just twenty and one-half hours after the 'American' and 'Examiner' had elected to come under the publishers' contract, they informed the president of Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 of their intention to immediately reduce their pressroom force by discharging two men on each press in operation in their pressroom, on the octupel press reducing the number from ten to eight journeymen. To this notice the officers of No. 7 seriously objected and offered to submit the question to arbitration, status quo to remain pending the settlement of the dispute. Mr. A. M. Lawrence absolutely refused to go along with this proposition, but insisted upon reducing the number of men and then to arbitrate as to whether he could reduce them or not. The officers called his attention to the fact that under the agreement he elected to be considered a part if there was a provision which recognized the right of the employer to determine the number of men, but also recognized the use of labor-saving devices as bearing a direct relation on the number employed, and this same section also provided that the number could not be reduced below that now employed without the consent of the union, and should a difference on this question arise it should be settled by arbitration conducted as provided in the agreement for other settlements. The union called the attention of Mr. Lawrence to the fact that in the 'Journal' controversy its position had been upheld by a board of arbitration and that there could no longer be any doubt in the matter—the arbitrators being H. N. Kellogg, commissioner of the American Newspaper Association, acting for the publishers; E. W. Edwards, president of Web Pressmen's Union No. 25, New York, acting for the union, and Harry N. Taylor, president of the Willamette Coal Company, acting as chairman of the arbitration board. The decision of this board was unanimous.

"Mr. Lawrence, however, refused absolutely to work under this decision or interpretation of the agreement and ordered the men to go to work with a reduced force or get out. When again the officers insisted upon arbitration on this matter, Mr. Lawrence ordered Police Inspector Lavin to get his men, and the officers of the union were deliberately forced from the pressroom and the pressmen given their choice to work as non-union men, severing their allegiance with their

organization, or get out; and when they refused to sever their allegiance with the organization they were driven out by the aid of Inspector Lavin and his police aids.

"After being out of the pressroom, A. M. Lawrence assured those who wished to desert their organization and go to work as individuals under conditions determined by Mr. A. M. Lawrence, that they would be given all the police protection necessary.

"The members of Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 employed in other newspaper pressrooms continued their work throughout the night, but on the following morning were confronted with a notice that on account of our strike (?) in the 'American' and 'Examiner' that we had violated our agreement with the Publishers' Association and that they would no longer recognize us as a union, and any man working there would have to sever his connection with the organization. This the men refused and offered to submit to arbitration any differences they had with the Publishers' Association, the following note being handed to Mr. H. N. Cary, secretary of the Chicago Local Newspaper Publishers' Association, on May 2d:

"The union is willing to continue work under the contract of 1907, made between Chicago Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 and the then members of the Publishers' Association, as it maintains it is still in force and effect and binding on all parties signatory to it.

"In the meantime we are willing to take up all the differences that exist between the parties of the contract, the union's desire being that the spirit and intent of the contract of 1907 be maintained and peaceful operations of the pressrooms be continued, and any grievances that any party has be settled according to the mode and process as specified in the said contract. For the lockout notice posted, the union absolutely blames the publishers."

"This and other efforts at arbitration during the day of May 2d were all absolutely refused by the publishers. There was, therefore, nothing left to do but to fight or surrender to the dictates of the Association to go to work as non-union men under the conditions determined absolutely by them.

"The charge that Socialist politics was one of the causes of the controversy is unfounded in any shape, manner or form, because of the fact that when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in company with President Fitzpatrick and George Perkins, president of the International Cigarmakers, went before the Publishers' Association and again offered arbitration as a solution of the difficulty and were turned down, Victor F. Lawson, president of the Publishers' Association, informed Mr. Gompers that Socialist politics had entered into the fight. Immediately President Gompers called Mr. Lawson and said that if that was so, he was here to put that question out of business; but Mr. Lawson failed to back up his statement. Regarding the charge that the 'Chicago Daily World' and the 'Chicago Daily Socialist' had incited strikers and strike sympathizers to acts of violence, the exact opposite is true, because of the fact that the Publishers' Association immediately caused to be sworn in special deputy sheriffs and special police and armed them by the wholesale with guns and blackjacks and sent their hired hirelings on the highways and byways to slug and browbeat the public and sympathizers and to create riot and to commit violence wherever possible, and the publishers are themselves guilty of the murders that have been committed. The charge of misrepresentation made against the 'Daily World' does not begin to compare with the misrepresentations and forgeries made by the trust press of Chicago.

"The increase of the circulation of the 'Daily World' is but the outcome of the attempt of the trust press to establish the open shop, beginning with the crushing out of existence and strangling to death of the pressmen's international organization. All evidence shows conclusively of careful and well-laid plans of the Publishers' As-

(Continued on page 6.)

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

A Brief History of the Volunteer Fire Department of San Francisco and of the Exempt Fire Company.

By Richard Caverly.
No. 3.

Many Died in Early Manhood.

The writer in earlier days associated with the Exempts, knew hundreds of them intimately. They were loving brothers, husbands, fathers, friends. A great many died where manhood's morning almost touched noon and while the shadows still were falling toward the west, many passed away in the line of duty without recompense or reward from the city of San Francisco. After all it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hours of all the voyages, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock and in an instant to hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

Saved Hundreds of Lives and Millions in Property Without Pay.

These brave men, in every storm of life as volunteer firemen, were oak and rock, but in the sunshine they were vine and flowers. They were friends to the city of San Francisco, saved hundreds of lives and millions of dollars worth of property. The Exempt fireman was a worshiper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. He believed that happiness was the only good; reason the only torch; justice the best worship; humanity a good religion, and love an excellent priest. They added to the sum of human joy by their liberal donations from their charitable fund, and were every one alive today to whom they did some loving service to bring a blossom to their graves, they would sleep beneath a wilderness of flowers. There were no greater, stronger, or manlier men than the Exempts.

The companies were operated the same as all benevolent associations. When joining a fire company, the applicant paid from five dollars to twenty dollars as an initiation fee, and from fifty cents to one dollar monthly dues. If an alarm of fire was not responded to by a member, he was fined fifty cents for missing a run, or one dollar for a working fire. Failure to comply with the laws of the company meant suspension or expulsion from the department. In this way a large amount of money was raised.

The Exempt Company bought a large plot in Laurel Hill Cemetery, where hundreds of their members are buried, and for over forty years, or until the funds of the company were exhausted, paid annually \$300 to keep it in repair and the grass green.

Neglect of the Board of Supervisors.

The statutes of California, 1865-6, page 851, section 2, provide as follows: "The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco are authorized to allow said Exempt Fire Company to occupy and use, rent free, any suitable building in said city and county, for such time and upon such lease or agreements as said Board may direct." Approved April 2, 1866.

The above law the Board of Supervisors has utterly failed to observe since the destruction of the Exempts' house, on Brenham place, opposite the Plaza, in the great fire of April, 1906.

The Last Banquet of the Exempts.

The last banquet given by the Exempts was on May 4, 1904. It was stated at that gathering that the highest number of dues-paying members in the company was 826, while at the above date only seventy remained in good standing. Henry D. Hudson, the oldest living Exempt, who

manned the brakes of the first fire engine that worked at a fire in this city, December 25, 1849, spoke at that banquet. He is president of the company now, but the membership is reduced to twenty-three dues-paying members.

Those men at the fire did things exactly of the nature of that olden time as they saw it. What can be more heroic than to see men, working without pay, standing in smoke and flame, and fierce heat of burning rooms and moving up to the very edge of the limit of endurance?

Learning that life was imperiled, if indeed not actually lost, they stood and worked there with axes and hose, where it was barely possible to support life more than a minute or two; they worked there, one after another, until thoroughly exhausted and drawn back by comrades; one after another exhausted in that stifling heat, and one after another periodically taking the place of the ones hauled back. Such deeds have characterized the heroism of San Francisco's volunteer firemen.

The firemen of fifty years ago will remember with what pleasure they would walk up to the corporation yard to see if their engine had been sent for, or if she was done, or to leave word at the hose shop that they had a couple of lengths burst, or to get their rations of oil and lamp wick. They will also remember how they would, at least once a week, travel to the yard to see how "Billy Free" was getting along with their new engine—when he thought the work should have been finished. But if more information is desired, walk with me to Laurel Hill Cemetery and I will point out to you the tall monuments that mark the graves of these fallen heroes. I need not tell you of their deeds, nor name the battles they fought for the cap, torch and trumpet, cut upon the solid stone, speaks of the graves of the volunteer firemen of San Francisco.

The old volunteer firemen are rapidly dying out. Their heroic deeds have never been publicly chronicled, except in isolated cases, and only when the leaders of the department managed to secure prominence. History repeatedly tells us where the wreath of laurel has been placed upon the brows of triumphant leaders; and often has it occurred that they attracted to themselves the credit and glory which justly belonged to others.

It is customary nowadays, as it was years ago, to honor the commanding general, while the subordinate officers and private soldiers who sacrificed or imperiled their lives are wholly ignored. So with the fireman; his only memorial is a short paragraph in a newspaper announcing his death. This ingratitude of man is by no means complimentary to the age, but we hope time is sure to bring about a revolution of his better nature, and the day will come when the heroic firemen who risked their lives, that San Francisco might prosper, will be rewarded.

(To be continued.)

ORPHEUM THEATER.

Lulu McConnell and Grant Simpson will present a one-act comedy, "The Right Girl." Miss McConnell is a dashing, vivacious and engaging comedienne, and as Josie Day, a hosiery drummer, is most congenially cast, while Mr. Simpson is particularly happy as William Brown, Jr., a dry goods merchant. The most marvelous exhibition of athleticism ever witnessed will be introduced by Nat Nazarro and his company. George H. Watt will also appear. He is able to turn himself into a human accumulator permitting enough current to pass through his body to electrocute a small army. He allows over 500,000 volts to pass through his body. Adele Ferguson and Edna Northlane, who style themselves "The London Tivoli Girls," will contribute to the new bill. Miss Ferguson excels as a male impersonator, while Miss Northlane is an accomplished piano soloist. Next week will be the last of Joseph Hart's production of "Mein Liebchen"; Howard, the Scotch Ventriloquist; Les Marco Belli and Madame Maria Galvany.

MEN WHO HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT.

The question of the glory attained by a State in sending a President to the White House is of less concern nowadays than it was when the thirteen States were less a union than the forty-eight have since become. But the names of the Presidents with their States is nevertheless of historical interest. From Virginia came Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, so that with the exception of John Adams' single term Virginia filled the White House from 1789 to 1824. Every one of the Virginia Presidents served two terms.

Massachusetts sent John Adams and John Quincy Adams, his son. Tennessee sent Jackson and Polk; New York sent Van Buren, Cleveland and Roosevelt. Ohio's long list began way back in 1840 with W. H. Harrison and contains also Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Taft. Louisiana sent Zachary Taylor, and New Hampshire Franklin Pierce. James Buchanan was from Pennsylvania. Lincoln and Grant were both from Illinois. Benjamin Harrison from Indiana makes ten States represented. With eight full presidential terms to her credit Virginia still holds the title of "Mother of Presidents," for Ohio with five Presidents had only six elections. Moreover Harrison, Tyler and Taylor were all Virginia boys.

Vice-Presidents serving as President give New York three more (Fillmore and Arthur besides, of course, Roosevelt, already counted) and give Virginia, Tyler, and Tennessee, Johnson

BOOKBINDERS POISONED.

A rump union of bookbinders in New York is fighting P. F. Collier & Son because that firm insists upon hiring members of the bona fide Bookbinders' Union instead of members of the outlaw organization of New York City. Several members of the legitimate union have been severely beaten and injured for their refusal to become outlaws.

We clip the following from the last issue of the "Bookbinders' Journal":

"As we go to press we are shocked and horrified to learn that twelve of our good loyal members at work in the shop of P. F. Collier & Son were poisoned after eating lunch brought in from a nearby restaurant. The men were working overtime and sent out for their lunch, which was evidently tampered with before it reached the shop. We don't know who is responsible for this outrage, but we hope and trust the guilty ones will be brought to justice and that their punishment will be severe."

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HIRING NON-UNION MEN AN EVIL.

By Charles P. Hardeman.

There is a multitude of people who believe that all Americans have a right to hire anyone they wish, whether he belongs to a union or no. Many there are who uphold such a belief, and cling to it at all times with an earnest pertinacity. They state over and over again that this is a free country, and that no organization has any right to dictate to them whom they should employ and whom they should not. They think that the stand that they are taking is just, reasonable, and in perfect concordance with the laws and spirit of freedom.

The fallacy of their opinion is obvious, when once we consider that unions are a necessary help to this country, and that the recognition of non-union men means the crippling or the destruction of unions.

The purpose of organized labor is to better the conditions of the working classes. It has been fulfilling its purpose and has been improving the conditions of the toilers ever since the first hour of its existence and wherever it has had the chance. By causing an increase in the wages, and a decrease in the working hours of our toilers; by eliciting respect for them from their employers; by enforcing regulations which protect them from danger; by doing these and many other things, unionism has proven to be immeasurably helpful to the working people and to the country. Compare the condition of our present toilers to the condition of our toilers years ago. You cannot possibly ascribe the marvelous improvement of their state to any cause other than that of the efforts and doings of the unions. All the wisdom, all the energy, all the perseverance which they possess has been used, and is still being used, to fulfill their high purpose, and to lighten the burden of our people.

Wherever unions exist, and wherever they are strong, the wages of the working classes are high, their hours are short, and their general conditions are salutary. Wherever unions do not exist, or wherever they are powerless, the opposite prevails, and the toilers are shamefully enslaved. They work for wages on which it is impossible to support a family, and for a number of hours which is too long to preserve health and strength. They often suffer insult and cruelty from the hands of their employers. Some will, perhaps, point out places where unions have never existed, and where the working people are admirably well paid and well treated. I admit the truth of their statement, but call their attention to the fact that those are exceptional places, and cannot, therefore, be used to disprove what I have been saying. The vast majority of our toilers, however, enjoy no such laudable treatment, but are sweated to the utmost by their employers, solely for the purpose of adding to their profits.

Unionism is therefore a great good. It is a great good to a majority of our people. It is a great good to those men who are the sinews of our nation. It is a necessary good to them, that they may properly raise the children of the coming generation. If the provisions which the unions are trying to enforce for the working classes are adopted by employers, the conditions of our toilers will be better.

Now, whatever tends to weaken the unions, whatever tends to destroy them, whatever tends to depreciate their usefulness, is pernicious to our people, because the unions are, as I have already stated, most helpful, nay, most necessary, to the working classes, and the working classes constitute the bulk of our nation.

The unions cannot, of course, lay down rules and regulations for those outside of their own fold. They cannot, with any hope of being obeyed, command non-union men to accept a minimum wage scale, or to work only for a limited number of hours. If non-union men are hired, the laws of the union will, therefore, be ineffective; if their laws are ineffective, they can-

not, in any light of reason, fulfill their high purpose; if they cannot fulfill their purpose, they might as well not exist; if they do not exist, the majority of our people will not enjoy the manifold blessings of unionism; in fact, they will be in a state of oppression, of miserable servitude, and will not be partakers of that right which belongs to every man, namely, the right of earning a living for himself and for his family. So the ultimate result of hiring non-union men will be the destruction of the unions. No one has any right to do anything that will inflict a hardship upon our toilers. No man, therefore, has a right to do anything that will tend to destroy the unions. No man, consequently, has a right to hire non-union men. The hiring of non-union men will mean the destruction of unionism, and the destruction of unionism will mean an awful hardship to most of our people.

Is it just, is it reasonable, is it in accordance with the laws of freedom, to do anything, or to help to do anything, or to encourage anything, or to approve of anything, that will either directly or indirectly cause the majority of our people to bear a hardship? There can be but one answer, and that you all know.

THE SUPREME COURT CHANGES.

On Tuesday of this week the new rules to govern Federal courts were announced by the United States Supreme Court. One change which is of interest to organized labor provides that before an injunction shall issue a hearing must be given those against whom the order is asked. This change will be of some benefit to the unions, though it will not furnish the relief that we have long sought.

Andrew Furuseth, perhaps the greatest authority in the United States concerning injunctions in labor disputes, says of the change:

"I do not think this is a material gain. As long as equity is permitted to interfere with personal relations it destroys individual liberty and government by law, and leaves the judge the autocratic arbiter as now. As long as the labor power of man is treated as property, equity will have the right to intervene. If labor power be property, man is a slave. Labor power is not property; it is an attribute of life."

There is pending before the Senate an injunction bill known as the Clayton bill, which has the support of organized labor. It has passed the House and a strenuous effort will be made to have it approved by the Senate and become a law of the nation.

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TIMBER WORKERS ACQUITTED.

The trial of the timber workers at Lake Charles, La., resulted in an acquittal by the jury after but an hour's deliberation. The men on trial were then released, and all charges against their fellows, upon motion of the prosecuting attorney, were dismissed. A number of the men, however, were re-arrested to be "held for investigation," according to the prosecuting officials. What the investigation is about has not been given out.

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sociation to establish the open shop in the trust newspapers of this city along with the Hearst newspapers, from the time when Hearst first joined the Publishers' Association.

"It was most evident that the pressmen's international was the organization selected for extermination.

"The Newspaper Publishers' Association has a section in its constitution and by-laws on labor unions, which calls for sympathetic action upon its part as against unions, and for refusal or failure to comply with the same the penalty is a fine of \$5000 upon any member of the Association; but the same sympathetic action is denied the labor unions by the Publishers' Association in signing up contracts with them. They have so arranged matters when signing up agreements with the different locals and with expirations at different times, that when they select to exterminate any one of the organizations the other unions are bound hand and foot from taking sympathetic action with an organization that the Newspaper Publishers' Association selects to put out of business. Now this situation presents itself to organized labor of this city—that if this mode of procedure of the Newspaper Publishers' Association in attempting to establish the open shop is continued, it will only be a matter of time when some other union in the newspaper industry will be selected for extermination in the same manner as the pressmen, and in the last analysis this is the Newspaper Publishers' Association's position to the labor movement of this city, that the Pressmen's Union must not exist, but must be put out of business, and with the expectation that the labor unions are going to stand idly by and permit the extermination of one of their sister organizations.

"The fight now on is a fight of organized labor against the so-called open-shop policy of the trust press. There is nothing else left to do by organized labor but serve notice upon the trust press that the labor movement has sifted the lockout to its very bottom and that their position is now well understood and that the battle from now on will be for the International Printing Pressmen's Union as against the open-shop policy of the trust press.

"The board, therefore, recommends that inasmuch as the crime against organized labor has been plotted and started by the Hearst newspapers, the 'Morning Examiner' and the 'Evening American,' that these two papers, along with William Randolph Hearst, be placed upon the unfair list.

"Respectfully submitted,

"EXECUTIVE BOARD,

"CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR."

THE TRIAL AT SALEM.

A group of children, mill workers and members of the Lawrence strike committee, testified at the Ettor trial during the past week.

Fred Morgan, secretary of the English branch of the Industrial Workers of the World at Lawrence, declared he heard Ettor say in a speech to the strikers: "When you go on the streets and to the picket lines put your hands in your pockets and sing."

Pearly Shinberg, a mill worker, 14 years old, testified she was one of the strikers and a "regular picket."

"I never heard Mr. Ettor tell the strikers to fight," she said. "He always said: 'You can't fight bayonets with your fists.'"

On cross-examination by District Attorney Atwill the girl said she was instructed to go out on the picket lines by officials of the Industrial Workers of the World.

James Falvey, another striking mill worker, told the jury of several public speeches he heard Ettor make.

"He always told us to fold our arms," said Falvey, "and not to give the police and soldiers a chance."

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.

The operators have donated \$25 to the defense of their fellow workers on trial at Indianapolis.

The union has reached a satisfactory agreement with the Allied Theatrical Managers' Association. Negotiations are still progressing with the Moving Picture Exhibitors' Association; an amicable settlement is looked for in the near future.

We regret to note that our brother, Mr. C. N. Overman, has departed from this life.

GASOLINE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

By E. H. Mizner.

For many years the Marine Gasoline Engineers have been compelled to work for whatever wage and under whatever conditions the tugboat owners choose to give them. With the ever-increasing cost of living and no corresponding increase in the wage the engineers have gradually been reduced to poverty—very few are far removed from actual starvation. The only plausible effect of these conditions—provided all of the manhood has not been crushed out of them—would be a revolt of some kind. However, thanks to the union movement of San Francisco, the engineers have gradually, by association and example, learned to organize. Over a year ago the gasoline engineers formed an association and affiliated themselves with the International Union of Stationary Engineers, and by careful and patient work they were able to gradually build up a splendid organization. Several weeks ago the Engineers' Association drew up a wage scale which was first submitted to the International Union for their indorsement and afterward to the San Francisco Labor Council. After a careful investigation by the Council, following the indorsement of the International Union, the wage scale was approved and a committee from the engineers waited upon the several launch and tug boat owners who, with but one exception, the Crowley Launch and Tug Boat Co., agreed to abide by it.

After a conference with Tom Crowley, at which no agreement could be reached, the engineers in the employ of the Crowley Company quit work and a boycott was levied against the Company by the San Francisco Labor Council.

As is usual in all boycotts everything legally possible has been done by union men to induce their friends to cease patronizing the unfair firm. In the meantime, Tom Crowley proceeded to form an organization called the United Launch and Tug Boat Owners' Association for the purpose, as we have been told, to control the prices and form a monopoly in the tug boat business, but which we afterwards learned was for no other purpose than to fight the unions and pull Crowley out of the fire. This Boat Owners' Association had hardly been born before the executive committee delivered its ultimatum, in the form of a letter to the engineers, declaring for the open shop, repudiating the former agreement with the union and refusing to in any way do business with the association. However serious the executive committee might have felt when it delivered this ultimatum, no action was taken to enforce it and the established wage and conditions remained undisturbed. After one or two meetings of the Boat Owners' Association a so-called proposed wage scale was drawn up and a copy handed to the engineers, who were told in a circular accompanying it that any employee not willing to abide by the conditions laid down should immediately notify the office and receive wages due.

Upon receipt of these documents the engineers immediately placed the matter before their association and it was agreed that so long as the established conditions and wages were not disturbed they were to remain at work.

Commenting upon some of the conditions laid down in the boat owners' so-called proposed wage scale and the circular accompanying it, which we wish to state was never proposed, but delivered in almost the same manner as a hold-up man would do business (your money or your life), we wish to say that these documents bear all the ear-marks of other Citizens' Alliance

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documents and would lead one to believe that the engineer had suddenly become a dangerous man. The circular issued on October 5th starts off with the usual declaration that this business will hereafter operate under open shop conditions. They might just as well have said: hereafter we intend to conduct our business as we see fit and employ only non-union men.

The second paragraph of this document goes on to say: "Any employee agitating unionism or any other labor condition while on the launches or barges or about the wharf or plant of this firm will be immediately discharged." We wish to say that no union will permit its members to solicit membership during working hours, but we certainly will not submit to being muzzled, and believe we at least have the right to talk to our fellow workers. We at least should have as much right as the Roman galley slave who at least could talk and grumble if he liked so long as he kept his work going.

The third paragraph says: "Any employee annoying or in any way molesting the employees of any other launch company, whether on board of a boat or at any other place will be discharged." This declaration is a very sweeping affair and no man with any manhood or respect for himself would submit to it, and if carried to the limit would prevent a man from even looking at a non-union man, and is practically an injunction forbidding a man in any way showing his disgust for a traitor to his union. It is very easy to disturb some of Mr. Crowley's engineers. They, knowing they are traitors to their class, and feeling guilty of undermining their own best interests, they even object to being looked at or talked to by a decent working man.

Space will not permit us to say as much as we would like in regard to the proposed wage scale of the owners. However, we can say the engineers will not agree to it no matter how willing they might be to give and take. In fact they were never consulted in the matter, but were given to understand it was that or nothing. Some of the proposals by the owners are so much at variance with the established conditions that no man could accept them. For instance, they would have the engineers when working overtime before 6 a. m. and after 7 p. m. to take an equivalent time off when convenient. This would practically mean that a man would get nothing for any overtime worked after the regular working hours and at night. Anyone who knows anything about the dangers in handling a boat on this bay after dark knows very well that it not only requires more skill but is dangerous and should be paid for accordingly. It means that a man can be called at any hour of the night to work and if he works five hours he will only get five hours off some day when it is convenient to the owner. It also requires an engineer when away from home on a long trip up the river to pay all of his expenses and no time allowed except for regular running time. We know of no other profession that does not pay all expenses when men are required to be away from home for several days. It also requires a man to be ready at any time to go on long trips. The engineers will not submit to these conditions and will quit when required to do so.

We have learned that all members of the Boat Owners' Association are under bond for a large sum of money to obey the orders of their association. At the last meeting it was decided that no member would be allowed to take any of the business that formerly was done by the Crowley Company. If this policy is to be carried out it will in all probability cause every union man in this locality to back up the engineers in every way, even to a strike if necessary. If this is what these gentlemen want, and we are led to believe that some of them do, there is no doubt they will not be disappointed.

The San Francisco Labor Council has gone out of its way for several weeks to endeavor to bring about a settlement of this dispute, and we

are led to believe by some of the boat owners that there was a desire to end it, but from what has happened during the last few days we are constrained to believe that they were not honest in their statements. Everything possible has been done to get a conference with the boat owners, but with no success. The Labor Council even sent the Boat Owners' Association a letter asking for a conference on the matter, but up to this time have not received a reply, so it would seem that the only thing left for the Council to do is to protect one of its affiliated unions and demand that all unions support the gasoline engineers by refusing to in any way, directly or indirectly, handle or work on anything belonging to the Crowley Boat Company.

Personally I feel that this is not a desirable position to be placed in, but it seems we have no choice in the matter and must move accordingly or lose all of the conditions striven for for years. When it is thoroughly understood that the unions will, if necessary, strike to assist another union employers will be a little careful how they seek to disturb the business of a whole community. I am satisfied that Mr. Crowley is desirous of having the whole water front on strike and for no other reason than to satisfy his personal vanity.

INDIANAPOLIS TRIAL.

The deputies of the United States Marshal Monday finished serving summonses upon twenty-three witnesses wanted at Indianapolis to testify in the cases in that city. Two of the witnesses could not be found, namely Frank Wilcox and Mrs. Lena Ingersoll.

Nearly all the witnesses summoned testified before the court in Los Angeles during the McNamara trial. Their testimony relates to the shipment of dynamite from Giant. Contra Costa County, supposed to be intended for use in Los Angeles. Many of the witnesses said that they had no ready money with which to pay their fare and expenses from this city to Indianapolis, and Office Deputy George Burnham advanced sufficient money to take them to Indianapolis, where they will be cared for by the United States Marshal for that district. They are all summoned on behalf of the Government. The following are the names of the twenty-three:

Malcolm Loughhead, Mrs. C. D. Hurd, Oakland; Ethel Gill, Mrs. C. A. Pesenti (now Mrs. C. H. Campbell), William Alford Russell, of Corte Madera; Harrison M. Nutter, E. H. Baxter, of Alameda; Fred Benke, H. H. Rennie, George H. Phillips, Oakland; Bruce McCall, Oakland; Caroline E. Briggs, Giant; William Flynn, Giant; James C. O'Brien, Harry Piper, Tillie McCarthy, A. E. Yoell, Belle Lavin, John Lofthouse, Allen D. Burrows, Oakland; John Stanley, Oakland; August Miclo, James D. Graham, Petaluma.

Two damaging pieces of evidence were presented in the trial during the week.

"Gerald Mays, night watchman in the building occupied by the iron workers said that after the Los Angeles 'Times' explosion he saw P. A. Cooley, New Orleans, a member of the executive board, now on trial, go into the office and talk to McNamara."

Think of a man talking to McNamara after the "Times" explosion! That was a terrible crime.

B. J. Cook, bookkeeper at the iron workers' headquarters from July, 1910, to February, 1911, testified that O. E. McManigal called at headquarters to see Secretary J. J. McNamara; that the latter was not in; that the bookkeeper informed him President Ryan was in. "McManigal said he would see Ryan, and afterward Ryan came out of private office and greeted visitor."

There has not, up to the present time, been a particle of material evidence presented by the prosecution. The thing looks very much like a farce. Plenty of wild statements are being made, but nothing that would even remotely indicate guilt on the part of the defendants has been brought out in the evidence.



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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1912.

What though I am obligated to dance a bear,
a man may be a gentleman-for all that.—Oliver
Goldsmith.

Patrician, Aristocrat, Tory—whatever his age or
name,
To the people's rights and liberties a traitor ever
the same.
The natural crowd is a mob to him, their prayer
a vulgar rhyme,
The freeman's speech is sedition, the patriot's
deed a crime.
Whatever the race, the law, the land, whatever
the time or throne,
The Tory is always a traitor to every class but
his own.

—John Boyle O'Reilly.

The coming convention of the American Federation of Labor should do something definite toward settling the suicidal strife among the electrical workers. Present conditions in that craft are not only detrimental to electrical workers, but are fraught with danger to the movement in general. A settlement, though possibly not easy of accomplishment, is not impossible by any means.

The union label is the most potent factor for promoting the progress and prosperity of union labor if properly used—simply asked for. Do you suppose, Mr. Card Man, that the employer, with such possibilities close at hand, would be as careless and indifferent about it as you are? Wake up and do your duty in this respect. It is so easy, yet so powerful. Wake up. Demand the union label.

The cost of living continues to soar higher and higher. This is a fact which is not denied by anyone, except the employer when his employees ask an increase in wages. He knows then that it is true, but denial of the existing fact is more appropriate to his profits even though it requires dishonesty. With such employers, at such times, honesty is not an asset even on the part of the employee.

John Kirby, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, says that dangerous doctrines are being advanced because "Congressmen and other legislators are fearful of the organized labor bugaboo." He then continues: "If these legislators had the wise counsel of the manufacturers in their districts there would be less truckling to the demands of Sam Gompers for vicious class legislation and less fear of the mythical labor vote." For a thing that is purely mythical the labor vote seems to cause the "wise" manufacturer considerable trouble. Kirby really believes that he can deceive people. The insane always believe they are wise. Kirby advocated the election of Taft, and Injunction Bill's showing on Tuesday last ought to convince the howling manufacturer that the American people pay little heed to his advice.

MAN OR MACHINE—WHICH?

The above heading is the title of a book just off the press, published by the Pilgrim Press. In his preface, the author, Al Pridy, says:

"We are sure that war will be downed by our idealism. But what quality or fibre has our optimism when faced towards our mills and our industrial machines? We have more machines than guns, more laboring men than soldiers. We know that every calendar day our mill sites are turned over to strifes as bitter as war; into battle grounds whereon deadly hates between man and man are as deep-nourished in gall as is any hatred between invader and invaded. What do we see ahead, then, for man and the machine?"

"We have a nightmare at our bed's head! It is a horrible polished skeleton of a machine, with cog teeth, lever arms, belt neck, death trap body, and intestines of whirling knives and hammers. We shudder before it and hide our heads. The night wears on and we see this nightmare reach for pigmy man, draw him to it and throw him to the floor, lacerated by the knives, stunned by the hammers. Then the nightmare folds its arms in triumph, sneers at its victim, and we leap from our bed to dash cold water over our burning eyes—eager to wash out what we have seen."

He then goes on in his first chapter to describe the machine and labor's feeling toward it, but the laborer is treated by the author as though all wage workers were syndicalists, which, of course, is not true, and which makes the first chapter of the book, while readable, worthless from the standpoint of a lesson.

In the second chapter of the book there is much concerning both the machine and the man that is true, but there is also something in it to which we cannot lend acquiescence. An attempt is made to show that the machine has totally robbed the worker of his skill and his opportunity for initiative to such an extent that a child can do as good work as the experienced mechanic. This is not true. Every machine with which we are familiar does furnish the operative with an active brain the possibility of doing better work than the laggard, and operators of machines do display different degrees of skill in handling the iron monsters and compelling them to produce various grades of the product. It is only when greedy employers make of the day's work a tragedy that the employee becomes listless and disinterested.

Chapter III, entitled "What Takes Place in the Employer When the Machine Comes," the author says, and we agree: "Economically we may argue the justice of many things which are humanely wrong. * * * Being human has, in the eyes of many capitalists, the meaning of 'being a poor business man.' The machine, in terrible triumph, has trampled flat the social, human ideals of many an employer." We believe, however, that our present industrial system, which brings great armies of men into the employ of a few, would produce the same result without the machine, if the system were possible without it.

Chapters IV and V treat with man's mastery over the machine and contain some good suggestions principally for the employer, and very little for the average or great mass of employees.

Chapter VI is a plea for and a eulogy of that abominable, man-destroying, slave-producing monstrosity known as scientific management, which we have too often discussed at length in these columns to warrant treatment here.

In Chapter VII the author says: "By far the larger promise for the machine age lies in the character that is to be demanded from the employee. The machine age is to become more and more a moral age. As we look for a greater spread of machinery we may also look for a better character in the operators of that machinery." Experience proves the truth of that statement.

The last chapter of the book attempts to point out what a change is to come over employers—to be forced upon them in order that their greed may be better satisfied. The new employer, according to this author, is to display an interest in the welfare of his employees, in order that his profits may be increased. In plain, blunt, homely English, he says that the employer must jolly the employee along by baiting his hook with an increase in pay to the employee, for efficiency, of about 50 per cent, and that as a natural consequence his profits will increase from 200 to 400 per cent, and the deluded employee will believe that he is being most generously rewarded for his increased efficiency.

This book is apparently written in the interest of, and may be paid for by, employers.

This man, Al Pridy, claims to have been a factory hand in days gone by, and he is the author of another book, "Through the Mill," in which he displayed a degree of carelessness as to truth in dealing with a strike in a textile mill. The welfare of the wage-worker seems to be far from his thoughts, which are dominated by an intense desire to improve conditions for the few employers without regard for the effects upon the great multitude of human beings who act in the capacity of employees.

Fluctuating Sentiments

If we look about us in the hour of trial and perplexity and use our head a little we can generally find a simple, easy solution of our problems. For illustration: A lad in Southern Indiana was engaged in raising ducks. At feeding time his mother's chickens would show bad table manners and make it difficult for the ducklings to get a square meal. So the boy got wisdom and put it to work at once. He built a platform in the duck pond, on a level with the water. On this he scattered the feed for the ducks, and the ducks swam to the platform and there ate their meals unmolested—while the chickens stood on the bank and looked on. It frequently happens, however, that we do not use our heads in this fashion. We jump at conclusions without mature deliberation, and wind up in disaster as a result.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and the world has always been blessed by one kind and cursed by another. Each section of the world has had troubles peculiar to itself. Some sections have had their own and all others at the same time. Some sections have been fortunate, for a time, in the character of people attracted to them. The United States has been no exception to this rule. Some excellent people have come to us from the old world, but we seem to have been particularly unfortunate of late in the number of syndicalists and anarchists who have found their way into our midst to create trouble and interfere with progress by advocating their wild, ignorant doctrine of despair and degradation. They, however, have selected a poor field, for such crops can not thrive in American soil, and must ultimately pass away entirely and become but a memory.

Cheerfulness is a heavenly gift and a priceless possession. What a blessing it is to have one around who is ever in a vivacious mood! Take the maiden whose eye is beaming with playful mischief, and what gloom can she not dispel! What happiness can she not create! Sorrow and misery pass away in the effulgence of her bright and happy soul. Call her glee and her merriment frivolity and levity if you will, but, nevertheless, she is ever, and at all times, and on every occasion a continual ray of sunshine, gladdening and illumining those among whom she lives. Easily can she with that habitual felicity of hers, easily can she win the affection of friends. She possesses that brightness and luminousness of heart which reminds one of a particularly brilliant star, glittering through the bleak darkness, and wretchedness, and commotion of this world of bitter misery.—C. P. Hardeman.

"Our fable of the creation of woman is more poetical than your Christian one, which forms woman out of a man's rib," said a Hindu as he watched the girls bathing in the sea. "Listen and see if you don't agree with me. Twashtri, at the beginning of time, created the universe and man, but when he came to create woman he found that he had exhausted his materials and no solid elements remained. Twashtri mused a while. Then an idea came to him, and in order to make the first woman he took moonlight and the undulations of the serpent, the slenderness of reeds and their soft movement in the wind, the tears of a raincloud, the velvet of flower petals, the grace of a rose, the tremor of grasses, the vanity of the peacock, the softness of the down on a dove's breast, the hardness of diamonds and the sweetness of honey, the cruelty of the tiger and the warmth of fire, the cold of the snow, the chatter of a jay and the coo of a dove—and out of these things Twashtri created woman."—New York "Tribune."

Wit at Random

An employee of a northern railroad, on starting away on a vacation, was granted a pass over the company's lines. During his vacation the young man was married, and as he was returning to the city with his bride, he by mistake handed the conductor on the train his marriage certificate instead of his pass. The conductor, a Scot, looked long at the certificate and then handed it back. "Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a lang, weary journey, but no on the Caledonian line."

An old farmer went to a cattle show to exhibit a favorite cow, with which he had high hopes of winning the first prize. On learning the result, and that his cow had been placed fifth, his anger knew no bounds, and, rushing into the ring, he attacked the judges. "Why is my cow not first? What are her faults, I'd like to know?" At this point one of the judges approached him and answered: "Her faults, my good man, are somewhat akin to your own. She lacks good breeding."

Mrs. Jones always raised a hog or two for her own eating. They were privileged animals and at stated intervals were let out of their pen for exercise. It was the duty of Harris, the hired man, to imprison them again, and as they always energetically and stubbornly resisted he got more exercise than the hogs.

On one of these occasions he sat fanning his scarlet face, his mistress listening with unfailing enjoyment to the recital of her pets' exploits.

"They certainly do not like being penned again, do they?" she remarked.

"No'm, they sure don't," he replied, "and what I always thinks after I get them in is that whoever done it, pigs is rightly named."

Stopping to look over the fence of a small farmlet, a weary climber up the Blue Mountains saw a flock of most emaciated looking pigs rushing wildly from tree to tree. Astonished at the spectacle, the climber hailed a woman who was hoeing radishes, and asked her the reason for the curious behaviour of the pigs.

"Well, it's like this," said the feminine farmist, "my old man is deaf and dumb, you see, and when he wanted to call them pigs to their swill, he learned them to come when he tapped one of the trees. It worked all right till the woodpeckers started to nest about 'ere, but now the flamin' birds is makin' our prime corn-feds run their legs off."

Nothing to do but work,
Nothing to eat but food;
Nothing to wear but clothes,
To keep one from being nude.

Nothing to breathe but air,
Quick as a flash 'tis gone;
Nothing to fall but off,
Nowhere to stand but on.

Nothing to comb but hair,
Nowhere to sleep but in bed;
Nothing to weep but tears,
Nothing to bury but dead.

Nothing to sing but songs,
Ah, well, alas! alack!
Nowhere to go but out,
Nowhere to come but back.

Nothing to see but sights,
Nothing to quench but thirst;
Nothing to have but what we've got—
Thus through life we are cursed.

Nothing to strike but a gait;
Everything moves that goes;
Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes.

Miscellaneous

SHE HOLDS HER HEAD TOO HIGH.

By Ella Wheeler-Wilcox.

Goddess of Liberty, listen!
Listen, I say, and look
To the sounds and the sighs of sorrow
This side of Sandy Hook.
Your eye is searching the distance;
You are holding your torch too high
To see the slaves who are fettered,
Though close at your feet they lie;
And the cry of the suffering stranger
Has reached your ear and your breast,
But you do not heed the wail that comes
From the haunts of your own oppressed.

Goddess of Liberty, follow!
Follow me where I lead;
Come down into the sweatshop
And look on the work of greed;
Look on the faces of children,
Old before they were born;
Look on the haggard women
Of all sex-graces shorn;
Look on the men—God help us
If this is what it means
To be men in the Land of Freedom
And live like mere machines!

Goddess of Liberty, answer!
How can the slaves of Spain
Find freedom under your banner
While your own still wear the chain?
Loud is the screech of the eagle
And boastful the voice of your drums
But they do not silence the wail of despair
That rises out of your slums.
What will you do with your conquests
And how shall your hosts be fed,
While our streets are filled with desperate
throngs
Crying for work or bread?

Whoever hesitates to utter that which he thinks the highest truth, lest it should be too much in advance of the time, may reassure himself by looking at his acts from an impersonal point of view. * * * Not as adventitious will the wise man regard the faith which is in him. The highest truth he sees he will fearlessly utter. Knowing that, let what may come of it, he is thus playing his right part in the world—knowing that if he can effect the change he aims at—well; if not—well also; though not so well.—Herbert Spencer.

The more the Lawrence situation is studied the clearer becomes the conviction that responsibility for it must rest upon persons who have fostered immigration to this country of the kind of people who are now doing the major part of the work in the northern textile centers, and upon a nation that has been so sentimentally lax as to assume that mere residence in America at once fits all sorts and conditions of men to become intelligent and sympathetic citizens of a republic and contented workers in a democracy. Were there adequate safeguards against importation of objectionable persons who are desired chiefly as a raw material for employers to exploit, or were there adequate provision for definite education of the same immigrants in Americanism after their arrival, the present ominous proportions of the revolutionary movement in American labor ranks would not have been attained. The least lawless elements in Lawrence are of races that have longest had faith in God, faith in "liberty under law," and faith in education and thrift.—"Christian Science Monitor."

They will do most in life who are most considerate.—Joseph Parker.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Piano Workers' Strike.

The piano workers of Boston and vicinity went on strike recently for an eight-hour day without reduction in pay and the abolition of piece work. Agents from the New York piano manufacturers, whose employees are now on strike, are endeavoring to induce the strikers in Boston to go to New York to help break the strike in that city, offering a three years' contract at \$18 per week. The offer of the manufacturers has not met with favor among the strikers, the manufacturers being unable to procure any assistance in Boston.

Fort Wayne Piano Workers.

Some weeks ago the Packard and Bond Piano Companies of Fort Wayne commenced the installation of the so-called "Taylor system." Dissatisfaction became general, and as a result the employees of this factory organized a local union under the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union. Immediately the president and secretary of the local union were discharged, and some two weeks later practically all union men were laid off. It is stated that the company began advertising in out-of-town papers for men to take the places of those who had been laid off, and in some instances stated in their advertisements that there was no labor trouble. The management of the companies in numerous instances endeavored to induce the members of the union to leave it, and professional strike breakers were employed and men were hired to join the union for the purpose of keeping the management posted. Even the wives of some of the workmen who had been employed for years as charwomen in the factory were discharged because their husbands joined the union. These instances show the intense feeling which exists in the management toward employees who exercise their right in joining an organization of their craft. The members of the union, however, are making a gallant fight, as also are the members of this international union in New York City, where a similar contest is being waged to establish an organization. While the contest in Fort Wayne is a severe one, the members of the organization are confident and firm in their convictions that eventually they will win the contest.

Strike Settled.

At Hamilton, Ont., the "Herald," a local labor paper, in a recent issue, says: "International bookbinders of Montreal have succeeded in settling their differences and the strike declared off. There are yet some of the members not back in harness, but endeavors are being made by both parties to reach a satisfactory basis. The strike was in charge of W. Glockling, ex-president of the Trades Congress, who has now returned to Toronto."

In the Maw of Mammon.

Some idea can be acquired of the income upon investments controlled by the various trusts and combinations by digesting the following summary, gleaned from the financial columns of numerous publications: The Republic Iron and Steel Company, it is stated, is now earning at the rate of \$9 a share on its preferred stock, and is booked for months ahead, and some of the largest stockholders favor the resumption of the 7 per cent dividend rate on the preferred stock. November dividend and interest payments amount to \$114,036,000, as compared with \$100,192,000 in the corresponding month of last year. Particularly interesting is the fact that the increased dividends and interest of industrial corporations contribute \$8,302,000 to the total gain, whereas the railroads contribute \$5,270,000 to the gain over last year. Reports of railroad earnings for September are coming in. The Atchison for the

month earned considerable over \$10,000,000, crossing that mark for the first time, with October being an equally good month. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad reports a gross increase for September of \$707,154, or a little better than 10 per cent. The net gain was \$224,581, also 10 per cent over last year.

Duluth Street Car Strike.

With practically every citizen and every newspaper against the management of the Duluth street railway company for its arbitrary attitude in the present strike, the contest continues. Efforts have been made by the Mayor and the City Council to induce the street car company to submit the differences existing to arbitration, but the car company seems to be determined to carry on the warfare without any regard whatever to the rights of the people who live in Duluth. Accidents are of frequent occurrence and the service in its entirety is abominable. The people of the city are becoming thoroughly aroused and are demanding that a settlement be reached and insisting that the city is entitled to at least a decent consideration by the company.

Just The Truth.

It was recently reported in one of the daily papers in Birmingham that the Bessemer Foundry and Machine Company had recently placed its workmen on a nine-hour shift, the company being given credit, in a laudatory manner, for its treatment of the workmen. As a matter of fact this company was approached by a committee in one of the departments for the purpose of requesting the establishment of a nine-hour day, and in answer to the request the committee was asked to hand in its time and the members were discharged. As a result of this act by the company the other employees refused to continue to work. The company shortly found that it was unable to secure non-union men to fill the places of the men whom it had discharged and who had quit, and as a result the company finally concluded to adopt the nine-hour day, which was done. Therefore, the shorter workday was granted not from any philanthropic motive, but because workmen could not be secured to work longer hours.

No Report Yet.

After a week of conferences relative to changes in management, wages, and methods of employing men in the navy yards and stations, the commandants of the navy yards and stations of the United States, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, have not made public their findings. It is stated that the most of the questions discussed were of a nature that would require only departmental action for their settlement. The result of the conference will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy. One of the chief questions which arose was whether or not it would be advisable to place all navy yard employees, except naval officers, under civil service rules, which provoked an animated discussion. The result of the action of the department on the recommendations of the commandants will probably be made public in a short time.

British Fraternal Delegates.

The fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress to the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor arrived in New York on Sunday, October 27th, aboard the Cunarder Carmania. The fraternal delegates are J. A. Seddon, a member of the shop assistants (retail clerks), and Robert Smillie, coal miner. The delegates were met by Hugh Frayne, general organizer, American Federation of Labor, and a committee from the Central Federated Union of New York. The visitors attended a regular meeting of the New York central body on Friday, November 1st, and then proceeded to Washington, where they will remain for a few days.

State Insurance.

The State of Wisconsin, in accordance with the provisions of a bill passed by the last legislature, has entered into the life insurance business. The plan provides that any citizen of Wisconsin, between the ages of 22 and 50, living a normal, healthy life, may take out a policy after satisfactorily passing the medical examination under the supervision of the State Board of Health. Wisconsin is the first State in the Union to engage in the life insurance business.

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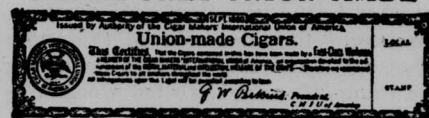
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SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND UNIONISM.**By Rev. Charles Stelzle.**

History has been written about the lives of kings and warriors. The common people have scarcely been considered in the narratives of the world's development, excepting as a background to picture the glory and the achievements of the ruling classes. Only here and there do we get a glimpse into the lives of the masses.

While there was a civilization of a very superior kind centuries before the Christian era, men had not learned the lesson of brotherhood. The noted philosophers of ancient times declared that a purchased laborer was better than a hired one, and in accordance with this principle half the world lived in slavery when Christ was born. To labor with one's hands was regarded as dishonorable, and to be a laboring man was to be placed on a level with the beasts of the field. Under such conditions the organization of workmen was, naturally, impossible. From time to time the masses rose in rebellion against the inhuman treatment received at the hands of their masters, but they were slaughtered and driven back to their toil more heavily bound than ever before. During this period religious leaders, who were raised up from among the people, fought against the system. They testified to the value of the individual. They taught that before God all men are equal. The cathedrals were the lay churches of the thirteenth century. Built by the people for the people they were originally the true common house of the old cities.

With the introduction of machinery and other inventions during the eighteenth century there came the great industrial revolution, in the throes of which we are still laboring. The factory system has had its uplifting influence but it was a curse to great numbers of people during the early days of its existence. Large fortunes were made by the owners, but the workers' wages rapidly decreased to the bare cost of living. And yet labor was regarded as "free." It had all the privilege of "freedom of contract." Great economists insisted upon the right of individual liberty in making agreements. By law the working people were prohibited from organizing for any purpose whatsoever. Many of them suffered imprisonment because of an attempt to secure better social and economic conditions. Organized labor, in its present form, had no existence prior to the eighteenth century. Modern trade unionism had its rise in 1824. The total membership of the trades unions of the world today is ten millions. In the United States there are something like three million members of organized labor, including the various national federations and brotherhoods.

The modern trades union is not ideal any more than the church or any other institution controlled by ordinary human beings is ideal. Most critics of the labor union demand of its members and of the organization as a whole that which they would not think of asking of any other group of men. The trades union is always judged by its worst deeds; and, not only that—it is judged by worst deeds of its worst enemies, although these enemies may be found within the ranks of organized labor itself.

In all fairness the labor union should be permitted to present its own ideals. The obligation taken by the man who becomes a member of the trade union is as follows: "We are pledged to the emancipation of our class from poverty, ignorance and selfishness; to be respectful in word and action to every woman; to be considerate to the widow and the orphan, the weak and the defenseless; and never to discriminate against a fellow worker on account of creed, color or nationality. To defend freedom of thought, whether expressed by tongue or pen. To educate ourselves and our fellow workers in the history of the labor movement. We promise that we will never knowingly wrong a brother or see him wronged, if in our power to prevent

it. We will endeavor to subordinate every selfish impulse to the task of elevating the material, intellectual and moral conditions of the entire laboring class."

In an address delivered before the commercial clubs of Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Boston, Franklin MacVeagh, a large employer of labor in Chicago and formerly Secretary of the Treasury, said: "Unionism has so much power for good and so many possibilities of evil that it must not be dealt with by employers as a mere enemy. It is childish to think that we can abolish labor unions. The public opinion of all nations has accepted them as fixtures. We must develop, not abolish them. And the employers, as sure as there is moral responsibility anywhere in the world, must assume a distinct share of the responsibility for the increase of their usefulness and for the correction of their faults. And we come a long way toward progressive unionism whenever employers deal with them as friends. The chief requirement, after all, is that we shall believe that labor unions are indispensable to the advancement of mankind and the growth of civilization, for therein lies their profoundest claim, and that is why the labor movement must not rest wholly upon the shoulders of the workingman but is a responsibility of yours and mine."

It cannot be conceived that modern industry will be carried on successfully if employers assume that they have a right to offer whatever wages they please and to dictate all the conditions under which men shall work. Workingmen must be given a right to bargain with the employer in these matters. It is manifestly impossible in the present stage of industrial development for each individual workingman to make his own bargain. The workers must deal collectively with the corporation. As conditions of trade and methods of work have been so thoroughly standardized, it will be to the advantage of the employer as well as to the men if the representative of all the men can bargain with the representative of all the employers. The trades union is eager to have employers form strong organizations of their own, so that they may deal with responsible persons in their business transactions. The labor problem resolves itself into a question of the equitable distribution of the products of industry. This is distinctly a moral issue; and for this reason the church must have an important part in its solution.

LABOR AND THE ELECTION.

Last Tuesday's election resulted in several victories for organized labor in the State of California. Propositions carrying the indorsement of the labor movement were carried by large majorities.

John I. Nolan, secretary of the Labor Council, was elected to Congress in the Fifth District by a handsome majority, the figures being as follows: Costello 18,566, Nolan 27,908.

Several candidates carrying union cards were elected members of the Legislature, both Assembly and Senate.

The proposition providing for free text books, introduced, fostered and supported by organized labor was carried.

The race track gambling measure, vigorously opposed by the labor movement of the State, was defeated.

The irrigation district bond question, indorsed by labor was carried by a large margin.

The proposition to reject Carnegie's money for a library was defeated, and the money will be accepted.

Truth is always in harmony with herself and is not concerned chiefly to reveal the justice that may consist with wrong-doing. For 1800 years the New Testament has been written; yet where is the legislator who has wisdom and practical talent enough to avail himself of the light which it sheds on the science of government?—Thoreau.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 5, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: A. R. Engle, Local No. 104; Don F. Coakley, Local No. 234; Neal C. Perry, Local No. 498.

Admitted to membership on examination: I. Sleffin, drums.

Reinstated: P. Lunde.

Permission was granted members to volunteer for the memorial service of the T. M. A., to be held at the Empress Theatre, November 14th.

Knights of Columbus Hall on Golden Gate Avenue, between Jones and Leavenworth streets, has been placed in Class D list. This applies to both the main and banquet hall.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, November 14th, at headquarters. Members are requested to attend as there will be business of importance. There will be two resolutions, introduced at the last meeting, to be acted upon. The report of the price list committee will also be presented, and a good attendance is desired.

The following traveling members were reported playing at the Cort Theatre last week: C. H. Kerr, Conditional No. 1130; A. E. Moebius, Local No. 10; A. Shutz, J. Speth, S. Gordohn, L. Gordohn, C. Heindl, S. Bloom, J. Waerie, R. Wollison, A. Canis, R. Bass, F. MacCarthy, all of Local No. 310.

There will be a meeting of the price list committee Monday, November 11th, at 11:30 a. m., in the committee rooms at headquarters.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 1, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:05 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Postal Clerks—Joseph A. Phipps, additional delegate. Typographical—F. F. Bergall, Eugene Donovan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Cracker Bakers' Auxiliary No. 125, thanking Council for assistance in settling wage agreement. From Chicago Federation of Labor, report of its executive committee on the newspaper situation in that city, and stating that the "Examiner" and "American," and Mr. Hearst had been placed on the unfair list. On motion this communication was ordered filed and printed in "Labor Clarion." From Stereotypers No. 29, stating that they had approved the revision of constitution and by-laws. From California State Federation of Labor, advising that union men and women vote for "Home Rule in Taxation."

Referred to Executive Committee—Communication from Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters No. 442, asking Council to place the Pacific Gas and Electric Company on the unfair list. From Tailors No. 2, asking Council to arrange a conference with ready-made clothing firms and Tailors' Union regarding working conditions.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation from Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 4.

Referred to Label Section—From Moving Picture Operators, stating they are affiliated with Label Section and that they would render all possible support to prosecute the boycott on the "Examiner."

Referred to Secretary—From Naval Constructor Mr. Ruhm, in reference to wages paid to mechanics.

Communication from National Committee on Prison Labor, in reference to annual subscription of Council. On motion, Council renewed its subscription.

Communication from Broom Makers' Union No. 58, requesting Council to raise the boycott on McKenzie Broom Company, as the firm had gone out of business. On motion, it was referred to New Business.

Communication from Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee, asking Council to make every effort to have the A. F. of L. hold its convention in this city in 1915. Moved that we recommend to the A. F. of L. that it hold its convention of 1915 in San Francisco; motion carried.

Communication from Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., inclosing check for one thousand dollars, which was advanced to Clarence Darrow out of the Los Angeles strike fund, and returning it out of the McNamara defense fund.

A communication was also received from the Building Trades Council on this subject, authorizing Bro. Gallagher to turn the balance of money in Los Angeles strike fund over to the Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy fund. Moved that this Council indorse the action of the Building Trades Council, and authorize Bro. Gallagher, after all bills have been paid, to turn the balance over to the special defense fund for Bros. Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy; motion carried.

Communication from Delegate M. J. McGuire, asking to be excused from meetings on account of attending A. F. of L. convention. On motion, the request was granted.

On motion, Bro. Gallagher was granted a leave of absence for six weeks to attend the convention of the A. F. of L.

Reports of Unions—Box Makers—Reported that the cracker bakeries were using non-union boxes. Janitors—Reported that with the assistance of the Bakers' and Waitresses' Unions they

have unionized Majestic Hall. Bartenders—Requested a demand for their card, particularly in the Mission district. Butchers—Extended thanks of Bro. Harte, international president, for assistance rendered him while in this city; also stated that Bro. Grunhof had been appointed international organizer for the Pacific Coast; will give a ball on November 30th. Marine Gasoline Engineers—Reported no change in strike situation; launch owners have declared for "open shop." Bakers—Still boycotting the Occidental and Quality bakeries; request union people to keep away from these bakeries. Waiters—Still boycotting Jellison's on Third street. Web Pressmen—Still boycotting the "Examiner"; request delegates to report back to their unions that a committee from Web Pressmen will shortly visit them. Barbers—Still boycotting shop on East street; members of water front unions patronizing this shop.

Several communications were received in reference to Constitutional Amendment No. 6, granting San Francisco the right to consolidate with other bay cities, and were laid over pending the report of the law and legislative committee. On motion, the report of the law and legislative committee was taken up at this time.

Law and Legislative Committee—A majority of the committee recommends that the Council indorse the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the consolidation of cities and counties having a population of 350,000. A minority report was submitted by Delegate Ellison, requesting the Council to take no action on this amendment. After considerable discussion a motion to indorse the report of the majority, which carried with it the indorsement of the Constitutional Amendment No. 6, was carried. A communication from Bro. Gallagher inclosing copy of resolutions adopted by the Board of Supervisors in relation to the above matter was read. The committee reported that it had indorsed the protest of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers' and Bill Posters' Unions against the proposed restriction of the height of billboards and a prohibitive tax on the industry, and that Bros. King and Mullen were appointed a committee to wait on the public welfare committee of the Board of Supervisors in furtherance of our views. On motion, the report of the committee was adopted.

Special Order of Business—Consideration of Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws—The committee reporting on section 3, Article I, of the constitution, relative to semi-annual statement. On motion, the report of committee as amended, to include the words 30 days, was adopted. On Section 3, Article I, it was moved by Delegate Grunhof to amend the committee's report by striking out the word "a" on fifth line, so that the section would read Financial Secretary-Treasurer, and that the section be corrected to conform to this amendment; motion carried. On Section 1, Article III, referring to directors of "Labor Clarion," it was moved that the section be stricken out and substitute the word "editor"; motion lost and the section adopted as recommended by committee.

Section 4, Article III, was amended at the suggestion of the committee by striking the latter part of the section out after the word "determine," and the section adopted as amended. On motion, all sections relative to the office of financial secretary-treasurer were referred to committee for reframing. Section 8 as reported by committee was adopted, with instructions to make corrections in reference to financial secretary. Section 1, Article IV, adopted as recommended by committee. Committee recommended that Section 4, Article IV, be stricken out of by-laws; recommendation adopted. Section 5, Article IV, adopted as amended by committee. Section 3, Article V, adopted with amendments as recommended by committee. Section 2, Article VI, in reference to election, re-referred to committee for amendment. Section 1, Article VIII,

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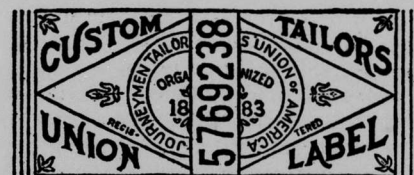
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adopted as amended by committee. The recommendation of committee on Article XI, referred to committee. Recommendation of committee on Article II of by-laws adopted. Recommendation of committee in reference to vacation of secretary and assistants adopted. Amendment submitted by Delegate Rooney to amend preamble was referred to committee.

Executive Committee—On request of Leather Workers' Union for a boycott on Lastufka Bros., committee recommends that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on this firm; concurred in. Recommend that the Council indorse the wage scale and agreement of Broom Makers' Union; concurred in. The complaint of Steam Engineers vs. California Laundry was referred to the secretary to take up with organizations involved. Committee recommended that the Council donate \$50 to Marine Gasoline Engineers, and that secretary communicate with affiliated unions asking for financial assistance for this union; concurred in. Recommended that the Council donate \$100 to assist in defending the 46 unionists on trial in Indianapolis, and that a committee be appointed to visit unions to solicit funds for this worthy cause; concurred in. Recommended that the Council petition the Governor relative to speakers who were arrested during the free speech fight at San Diego; concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported having taken up the matter of the special organizer, and recommended that Bro. Misner be retained for two weeks longer; concurred in.

Receipts—\$775.35. **Expenses**—\$452.28.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST.

To all Trades Unionists and Relatives, Greeting:

The Union Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council being ever awake to the power of the union label, working card and button; and always desirous of accepting ideas or suggestions that will bring about a far better demand for the same; and make the union man and woman more mindful of its purchasing power as well as their obligation to buy union-made products and patronize union labor only whenever possible to do so; wish to secure the hearty co-operation of the members of your organization and their relatives in our work through the following method, viz:

The Label Section has instituted a union label prize contest to be carried on for a period of sixty days, beginning October 1, 1912, and ending November 30, 1912, to which all union men and women and their relatives are eligible to enter. The title of the subject to be "How to best create and maintain a proper demand for the union label, card and button." No essay to contain over two hundred words and to be addressed to the Secretary of the Label Section, 316 Fourteenth street. The agitation committee, with the assistance of the officials of the Labor Council, if necessary, to act as judges of the contest. Prizes to be given for three best essays submitted as follows: First prize, a suit of clothes or tailor-made suit to the value of twenty-five dollars, according to whether the successful contestant be a man or woman. Second prize, an order to the value of ten dollars in merchandise, according to whether the successful contestant be a man or woman. Third prize, a hat or pair of shoes to the value of five dollars, according to the choice of the successful contestant. We hope to bring about in this manner the recognition of the union label, card and button home to every trades unionist and their relatives; so get busy; send in your suggestion, boost for the union label and win a prize. We urgently request that you do so.

I desire also to call to your attention the fact

of the Mission district having but a very few union stores in that part of the city, and that the demand for union-made goods is not what it should be there; the Label Section is conducting a campaign in behalf of these two things along Mission street at the present time; therefore we ask that your members and their relatives refuse to trade in the Mission district unless you can buy union-made goods and from union stores. Help your sister organizations, demand the union label as well as the working card.

Fraternally submitted,

BENJ. SCHONHOFF, President.

JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Sec'y.

SLAUGHTER OF USEFUL BIRDS.

By William T. Hornaday.

The American people must awake to a realizing sense of certain facts that seriously affect the cost of living. The 5,000,000 men and boys who are slaughtering our birds are levying tribute on every American pocketbook. Do you wish to know something about the total that they add to the cost of living? An immense number of birds of great economic value are being slaughtered annually. Many of our best bird species are on the toboggan-slide toward extermination.

The destruction of these birds means—

A great increase in the armies of destructive insects; a great decrease in our agricultural products, and a great loss to consumers, and to farmers.

The insect pests are preying upon everything of the vegetable kingdom that man is producing, and upon many domestic animals as well. As their bird enemies decrease, the insect hordes increase. When 2,577,000 acres of wheat are destroyed in Indiana and Ohio in one year by the Hessian fly (1900), does anyone believe that such an occurrence does not raise the price of wheat? Of the loss to the wheat growers, we are absolutely sure.

The codling moth and curculio apple pests cost us about \$8,250,000 a year for spraying operations and \$12,000,000 a year in shrinkage of value in the apple crop.

The chinch bug wheat pest sometimes costs us \$20,000,000 a year.

The cotton-boll weevil costs the cotton planters \$20,000,000 a year.

The tree-insect pests cost the nation \$100,000,000 a year.

The grasshoppers, cut-worms, army-worms, wire-worms, leaf-hoppers and other insects cost the nation, annually, more millions than can be counted separately; but the total for all insect pests is \$420,100,000. Now, have we not paid this price about long enough?

The value of the birds destroyed as "game" and for "food" is not equal to 1-one-thousandth of the value they would save to the national wealth if permitted to live.

Regarding the slaughter of our birds, the increase of insect pests, and the losses they inflict upon us, the great mass of the American people are sound asleep. The situation is illogical, absurd and intolerable. As reasoning beings it is our duty to take hold of this subject like men, stop the abuse, stop the disgrace and avoid some of the loss.

The next session of Congress is a short session, ending March 4th. The people of the nation should call upon all their Senators and Representatives to take up the McLean bill as an emergency measure, and railroad it through before March 4th. If enough constituents demand this, it will be done.

Now is the time to do something practical, and get a tangible result! Get busy with your Congressmen, before November 15th. A great effort will be required, but surely we are equal to the emergency.

How oftentimes is silence the wisest of replies.—Tupper.



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NOVEMBER, 1912

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‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547	Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	143	Second
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330	Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565	Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler.	215	Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672	Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711	Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.	166	Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster.	516	Mission
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516	Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.	138	Second
(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340	Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68	Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden.	50	Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718	Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346	Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327	California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739	Market
(8)	*Bulletin.	767	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16	Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat.	51	Thrd
(176)	*California Press.	340	Sansome
(11)	*Call, The.	Third and Market	
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635	Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253	Bush
(31)	Chameleone Press.	3623	19th
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building	
(120)	Co-Operative Press.	2330	Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256	Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46	East
(142)	*Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240	Brannan
(25)	*Daily News.	340	Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25	California
(12)	Dettner Press.	451	Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir.	568	Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718	Mission
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325	Bush
(53)	Foster & Short.	342	Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353	Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309	Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311	Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059	Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(56)	Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker	
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325	Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263	Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260	Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65	First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151	Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(98)	Jansen Printing Co.	533	Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.	340	Sansome
(124)	Johnson & Tilly.	1272	Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.	51	Thrd
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316	Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243	Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Laway.	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Sallow.	243	Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.	643	Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.	118	Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788	Mission
(23)	Majestic Press.	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77	Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.	362	Clay
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	516	Mission
(58)	Monahan, John.	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107	Howard
(115)	*Mysell-Rollins Co.	22	Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(55)	McNell Bros.	788	McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215	Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66	Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330	Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154	Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582	California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246	Castro
(149)	North Beach Record.	535	Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580	Howard
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.	423	Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484	Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	38	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511	Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317	Front
(60)	*Post.	727	Market
(109)	Primo Press.	67	First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press.	72	Second
(64)	*Richmond Banner, The.	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch, C. J., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin

(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.	818	Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.	
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.	
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.	
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561	Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324	Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343	Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527	Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264	Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212	Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House.	448-478	Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412	Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press.	66	Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The.	121	Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074	Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154	Second
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320	First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410	Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A	Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547	Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330	Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power.	327	California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240	Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309	Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson	
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523	Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65	First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151	Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67	First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531	Clay
(115)	Mysell-Rollins Co.	22	Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66	Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712	Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561	Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478	Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412	Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69	City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117	Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-154	Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson	

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey.	560	Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511	Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363	Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green	
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission	
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press.	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330	Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571	Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109	New Montgomery
California Photo-Engraving Co.	121	Second
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53	Thrd
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509	Sansome
Congdon Process Engraver.	635	Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118	Columbus Ave.
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660	Market
San Francisco Photo-Eng. Co.	215	Leidesdorff
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343	Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478	Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76	Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138	Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency.	880	Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California and Economic Laundry, 26th and York
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Southern Pacific Company.
The Crowley Launch and Tugboat Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The campaign for unionizing the Curtis Publishing Company is going on in a satisfactory manner, and it is the belief of the officers of the Philadelphia Union that the shop can be squared if sufficient pressure is brought to bear. President Lynch desires that letters be written to the Curtis Publishing Company requesting that the establishment employ union men in the composing room.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' building, Geary and Mason streets.

The census figures showing that there are 280,000 persons engaged in the printing industry in the United States would indicate that there is plenty of organizing work ahead of the printing trades. In the United States and Canada there are less than 100,000 organized workers in the allied trades—less than 50 per cent of those engaged in the business. Apparently the gain in membership during the past ten years has not kept pace with the increased numbers entering the industry. Think this over. What does it mean?

The Chicago newspaper strike has split the various printing crafts into two factions. Last Sunday the Chicago Typographical Union trial committee unanimously found George Koop, delegate to their last international convention, guilty of disobeying orders. By a vote of 173 to 76 he was fined \$25 and ordered to repay the union the money given him for expenses. The total amount is \$150. Following this was the meeting of the Board of Governors, composed of representatives of the five international printing trades. It was believed this meeting would devise methods to settle the strike. The split came, however, on the attempt of the printers and the stereotypers to unseat from the local Allied Printing Trades Council the local union of stereotypers that lost its charter, but which has been recognized by the council since the strike. A motion to dissolve the local council carried, five to three, but International President Woll of the Photo-Engravers, who was in the chair, ruled that the motion was lost, and referred to that section governing voting of the Board of Governors, which holds that "all motions had to be carried unanimously." The printers and stereotypers insisted that this applies only to questions involving the label. Representatives of these two internationals left the meeting, and gave the local Allied Printing Trades Council 48 hours to reorganize and seat the Stereotypers' Union recognized by the international body. The printers and stereotypers insist they will form a new allied council, and if the "Daily World," the "Day Book" and the "Press" does not recognize the bona fide Stereotypers' Union, their label will be "lifted."

The Toledo (O.) "Union Leader" says: "Chas. Hertenstein, of St. Louis, representing the International Typographical Union, has been in the city the past week in conference with President Benedict and the job printers' scale committee. Conferences have been held with job proprietors and a special meeting of the typos was held Wednesday evening to take final action on the new job scale, which expired in September. At this writing it looks as if all contentions would be amicably adjusted and a renewal of contracts for the coming five years be made, showing a substantial increase of some 11 per cent." But, where was Max Hayes?

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 P. M., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandeller Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horsehoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pipe Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported during the past week: Daniel Flynn of the riggers and stevedores, Henry Kahler of the brewery workers, Paul Rask of the bartenders, Fred Smith of the bricklayers, Lewis W. Cannon of the stable employees, James J. Lydon of the hodcarriers, James L. McCowan of the electrical workers, George Nuss of the cigar makers, C. N. Overman of the moving picture operators, Samuel G. Drummond of the painters, William J. McConnell of the pattern makers, Gordon B. Dougherty of the railway trainmen, John P. Hillis of the teamsters, Abram Levy of the bartenders, Frank Shank of the carpenters, and Joseph P. Wilson of the teamsters.

Steam Engineers No. 64 will give its third annual ball and entertainment in Turn Verein Hall, Sutter and Devisadero streets, on Saturday evening, November 9th. The affair will be in charge of the following committees: Arrangements—P. L. Ennor (chairman), W. R. Towne (secretary), David A. Richardson (treasurer), Wm. De Fiddes, W. T. Brandon, B. E. George, J. J. Tally, H. J. Mitchell; reception—H. J. Mitchell (chairman), J. J. Tally, W. H. Phillips, J. W. Carter, H. D. Saville, J. Magee, J. Moriarty; floor—floor manager, B. E. George; assistants, W. T. Brandon, D. Nicholas, L. Putnam, G. Rogers, J. Vicchio, Sam Haigh, Joe Armitage. Matron, Mrs. E. J. King; box office, Wm. R. Towne; attendant, E. J. King; doorkeeper, Shorty Ferguson; cloak room, Mrs. E. J. King; superintendent of temple of Bacchus, J. Prytherch Williams; chief usher, Chas. Molkenbuhr; steward, John J. Kerchin; the majesty of the law, Corporal Dan J. O'Brien, Thos. F. Maher; candies by Moody; flowers by the Union Florist; pianos furnished by Eilers Music Co.; decorations by George Erhardt. The program is a lengthy one and includes vaudeville turns of various descriptions, and closes with a dance.

A meeting of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union will be held next Thursday evening for the purpose of selecting a new meeting place, made necessary by the city buying the site now occupied by Carpenters' Hall, it being located in the civic center district.

Under the caption, "Folly of Using Cheap Labor," the Washington "Herald" recently printed the following editorial: "'Fiber and Fabric' says the Lawrence mills know all about the economy of skillful labor, but they cannot get it. They have filled up with new immigrants, many of whom cannot speak or understand English, because native labor has withdrawn from the mills. The same organ of the textile trade also tells of the native labor that retires from the mills as fast as this crude labor is admitted. The exit of one class was going on while the other class was coming in, and there is a substantial reason for believing that the mill owners are chiefly responsible for the substitution of the inferior labor. They have been trying to get the cheapest labor they could get for lower wages. But they are beginning to find out that the cheap labor is not economical, and they have had destructive strikes to boot."

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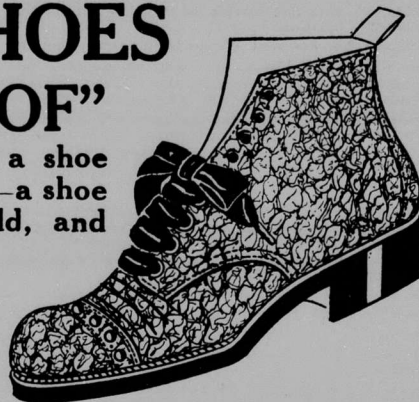
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Personal and Local

At the meeting of the Bartenders' Union on Monday night a committee consisting of D. Regan, A. Condrotte and P. Barling was named to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the brewery workers to deal with the local option measure which is to be voted upon at the municipal election December 10th.

Nothing definite has yet been done by the Carpenters' Hall Association toward a permanent location.

The local Cigar Makers' Union has received notice from its international of seventy propositions submitted by the Baltimore convention to the referendum. One of the things to be voted upon is a change in the obligation to the effect that candidates for membership must pledge themselves to purchase only union label goods. The large number of propositions submitted is due to the fact that this is the first convention held by this organization in sixteen years.

Frank Sesma, vice-president of the international of the bartenders is in the city and attended the meeting of the local union on Monday evening last. He will remain in San Francisco for some time doing organizing work for his union. Mr. Sesma has the reputation of being a hustler and great results are expected from his efforts.

George Nuss, for thirty years a member of the Cigar Makers' Union, died last Sunday at Oroville.

President P. H. McCarthy of the State Building Trades Council left today for San Jose to take part in the dedication of the new Labor Temple in that city.

All the delegates from San Francisco unions to the American Federation of Labor, which is to hold its annual convention in Rochester, N. Y., next week, left for the convention city Tuesday evening.

The Ettor and Giovannitti Defense League last Monday night celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the execution of the men implicated in the Haymarket riot in Chicago at a mass

meeting in Jefferson Square Hall. Addresses were made by E. B. Morton, Selig Schulberg, Austin Lewis, Thomas J. Mooney and Edward Nolan. Hugo Ernst presided.

The Labor Council has instructed its delegates to the American Federation of Labor to urge upon that body to hold its 1915 convention in this city and to extend to it an invitation to meet here during the life of the Panama-Pacific Canal Exposition.

Local No. 24 of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union at its meeting last Saturday night gave its special committee additional time in which to present its report on the proposed new bakery for the baking of French bread. It was decided to appoint a solicitor for the existing French bakery in order to obtain additional customers for union-made French bread. Business Agent Zamford reported that the boycott was still being prosecuted against two bakeries in Haight street, the proprietors of which have declined to come within the union's regulations. He said that the owner of one of these places was endeavoring to sell his business. The president appointed Anton Wahl, Theodore Lindquist, Jack Zamford, Max Haas and Christopher Hansen a committee to arrange for the local's twenty-seventh annual ball to be given in Majestic Hall on the night of November 30th. This will be for the purpose of raising funds to be used in the payment of benefits to members who are out of work.

Patrick Flynn, secretary of the Marine Firemen, Water Tenders' and Oilers' Union, left for Washington early this week to appear before the Senate Committee on Commerce on behalf of the seamen's bill. The quarterly report of the union shows that \$885 was paid in death benefits, \$465 in hospital benefits and \$550 for losses in shipwreck during the last quarter.

The executive committee of the laundry workers has postponed its regular meeting until next Monday night because of the rush of business and the fact that last Tuesday was election day.

LAUNDRY WORKER HEIR TO \$110,000.

Pierre Claverie, an Oceanside laundry worker, started for France a week ago to visit his aged mother, and today his friends learned that he has gone to claim an estate of \$110,000 in cash. Besides this, he is named trustee for a cousin of an estate of \$100,000 cash and property worth \$60,000.

Mrs. Claverie confirmed the reports and continued with her ironing, declaring it was too early yet to give up working, and seemed unwilling to accept congratulations.

It is stated the fortune was left by an uncle of the Claveries who died recently.

CHILD LABOR AND HEALTH.

"Child labor predisposes to tuberculosis. This does not apply exclusively to child labor in the factory. In many cases child labor in the home is as bad as in the factory, and the danger from tuberculosis is just as great." These are among the statements made in a paper before the recent Congress on Hygiene and Demography in Washington by Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf of New York. "Tuberculosis is a social disease in the final analysis. It cannot be eradicated until we have social justice."

REVISION OF LAWS.

The report of the committee on revision of laws was finally adopted last Friday night. A few minor amendments were made at the meeting, principal among which was the recommendation that the offices of corresponding secretary, financial secretary and treasurer be combined. As finally adopted the law only combines the offices of financial secretary and treasurer, leaving that of corresponding secretary and business agent as at present. A proposition to do away with the board of directors of the official paper, and elect the editor, was defeated.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Reports from all points along the Harriman lines tell the same old story. The situation is looking favorable, as the railroad company is still having serious trouble with its power. Engine failures are very frequent. The new engines are a source of continual trouble. They have tried them on passenger service and their performance has been anything but creditable, as everything on them is running hot. Trains are all late and shippers and passengers alike are complaining.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The reports of the president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, together with the executive council's report, which are to be submitted to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in Rochester, N. Y., November 11th, have been completed and are in the hands of the printer. A general resume of the accomplishments of the year show the American Federation of Labor still forging ahead. While there have been many wage contests and other obstacles, yet this report shows that material progress has been made. The history of the past year is interesting, and shows that the general labor movement of this country is not only virile, but is aggressive in reaching out to secure betterments for those already organized, as well as entering the fields where large bodies of men yet remain unorganized.

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